

of the latter bird without naming it in my list of his collection (see P. Z. S. 1856, p. 303), but was mistaken (as I now see) in considering it a female.

This *Euphonia* is the fourth additional Tanager I have met with since completing the synopsis of these birds given in the Proceedings for last year; the others being *Calliste rufigena* (P. Z. S. 1856, p. 311), *Saltator melanopterus* (Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. viii. p. 361), and *Pyranga roseigularis* (P. Z. S. 1857, p. 6). The latter bird was long ago described by Dr. Cabot, but at the time of completing my synopsis I had not seen specimens of it.—*Proc. Zool. Soc.* April 28, 1857.

*Description of a new genus of Star-fish.* By P. C. ASBJÖRNSEN.

#### GENUS BRISINGA.

*Discus aculeatus.* *Tessella madreporiformis marginalis.* In brachiorum lateribus dorsalibus duæ pororum genitalium series; tentaculorum duæ series; os ab angulis brachiorum distans; brachia cylindracea, induta cute cum multis costellis transversalibus, calcariis, tenuibus. A brachiorum sulcis utrinque tres series papillarum aciformium, sicut aculeoli disco ceterisque partibus insidentes, et ipsæ echinulatæ, et insuper inclusæ vagina cutanea; innumeris pedicellariis tecta.

*Brisinga endecacnemus*, n. sp.—This is the only species. It was dredged at Hardangerfjord, at the end of August 1853, at a depth of 100–200 fathoms, where it was placed on the lateral and perpendicular plane of a mountain, which seemed to descend from 80 or 90 to 200 fathoms or more. It occurs rarely, and is very brittle, it being impossible to obtain perfect specimens, from the facility with which they throw off their arms. When seen under water in the dredge, the author describes it as a true “gloria maris.” The smallest specimen obtained measured 6 inches between the points of the opposite arms; the largest was about 2 feet in diameter.

The colours are very brilliant. The disk is reddish-yellow, deeper in the centre; the arms are of a bright pale vermilion, becoming brick-red on the sides; the elevated ridges are pearly-white, and the marginal ridge greyish. The spines are pale red, with still lighter transparent vesicles at their extremities. The mouth is deep red, and all the other parts of the disk are reddish-yellow and yellowish.

This remarkable Star-fish seems to a certain extent to form a transition from the Asteriadæ to the Ophiuridæ. At the first glance it appears to be a gigantic *Ophiura* with the anomalous number of eleven arms, but it has the ventral furrows and rows of tentacles of an *Asteria*, and the structure of the skeleton and internal organs agrees with that presented by the Asteriadæ.—*Fauna Littoralis Norvegiæ*, livr. ii. pp. 95–101.